

2. The state of being hated.  
There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odiousness* for him. *Sidney.*  
*ODIUM*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.  
The *odium* and offences which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*  
She threw the *odium* of the fact on me, And publicly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*  
*ODONTALGICK*. *adj.* [*ὀδὸν* and *ἄλγος*.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.  
*ODORATE*. *adj.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether foetid or fragrant.  
Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*ODORIFEROUS*. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.  
A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*  
Gentle gales  
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense  
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole  
These balmy spoils. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv.  
Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams, without sensibly wafting. Thus a grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke.*  
*ODORIFEROUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.  
*ODOROUS*. *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.  
Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell,  
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*  
Their private roofs on *od'rous* timber borne,  
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*  
We smell, because parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
*ODOUR*. *n. f.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]  
1. Scent, whether good or bad.  
Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour* till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*  
Infusions in air, for so we may call *odours*, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several *odours* which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon.*  
They refer sapor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.  
Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flow'rs,  
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,  
For damels fit to deck their lover's bow'rs. *Spenser.*  
By her intercession with the king the would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarend.*  
The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison's Freehold.*  
*OE*. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *E*.  
*OECONOMICKS*. *n. f.* [*οικονομικός*, *oeconomique*, Fr. from *oecomeny*.] Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of household affairs.  
A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Estrange.*  
*OECUMENICAL*. *adj.* [*οικουμενικός*, from *οικουμένη*.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.  
This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eastern patriarchates, excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet.*  
*OEDEMA*. *n. f.* [*ἔδημα*, from *οἰδῶ*, to swell.] A tumour.  
It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*  
*OEDEMATICK*. *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema.  
*OEDEMATOUS*. *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema.  
It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Hieronymus on Conspic.*  
The great discharge of matter, and the extremity of pain wafted her, *oedematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
*OELIAD*. *n. f.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

- She gave *oildads* and most speaking looks  
To noble Edmund. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
*O'ER*. contracted from *over*. See *OVER*.  
His tears defac'd the surface of the well,  
With circle after circle as they fell,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
*O'er* run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*  
*OSOPHAGUS*. *n. f.* [from *οἶστος*, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the texture of that; and *φάγω* to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *osophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*  
Wounds penetrating the *osophagus* and *aspera arteria*, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *osophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually presteeth into it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
*Of*. *prep.* [of, Saxon.]  
1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*.  
I cannot instantly raise up the groins  
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*  
He to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*  
All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken of all hopes of any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*  
They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation of interest. *Smalbridge's Serm.*  
Since the roofing of the mind with some degrees of vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. *Locke.*  
The value of land is raised only by a greater plenty of money.  
2. It is put after comparative and superlative adjectives.  
The most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given Philipinae. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
We profess to be animated with the best hopes of any men in the world. *Tillotson's Serm.*  
At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other, then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson, Serm. 31.*  
We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best of men followed the employment. *Pope.*  
Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Small.*  
3. From.  
The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew of fury, not of strength, or of strength proceeding of fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*  
One that I brought up of a puppy, one that I fav'd from drowning. *Shakespeare. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*  
It was called Corcyra of Corcyra, the daughter of Eolus. *Sandy's Travels.*  
4. Concerning; relating to.  
The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute,  
Or of wrongs done unto confederates,  
But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnson's Cat.*  
This cannot be understood of the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*  
All have this sense of war. *Smalbridge's Serm.*  
5. Out of.  
Yet of this little he had some to spare,  
To feed the famish'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*  
Look once again, and for thy husband lost,  
Lo all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden.*  
6. Among.  
He is the only person of all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*  
Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone.  
That Jove, whenever he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryden.*  
Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*  
7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.  
She dying  
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd  
Of every bearer. *Shakespeare.*  
Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,  
That tho' great states by her support do stand,  
Yet she herself supported is of none,  
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *De Witt.*  
I was friendly entertained of the English consul. *Sandys.*  
Left a more honourable man than those he bidden of him. *N. Fyl.*  
8. According to.

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The senate  
And people of Rome, of their accustom'd greatness,  
Will sharply and severely vindicate  
Not only any fact, but any practice  
Gainst the state. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
They do of right belong to you, being most of them first  
preached amongst you. *Tillotson's Ded.*  
Tancred, whose delight  
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,  
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,  
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*  
9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.  
Some soils put forth odorate herbs of themselves; as wild  
thyme. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*  
The Venice glasses would crack of themselves. *Boyle.*  
Of himself is none,  
But that eternal infinite and one,  
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;  
On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*  
The thirsty catel, of themselves obtain'd  
From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd. *Dryden.*  
To assert mankind to have been of himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly fee every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*  
No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*  
A free people met together, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*  
It was civil in angel or elf,  
For he ne'er could have filled it so well of himself. *Swift.*  
10. Noting properties or qualities.  
He was a man of a decayed fortune, and of no good education. *Clarend.*  
The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is of no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*  
The steepest eagleline exhal'd a breath,  
Whole odours were of pow'r to raise from death. *Dryden.*  
A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*  
The value of land is raised, when remaining of the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*  
11. Noting extraction.  
Lunsford was a man of an ancient family in Sussex. *Clar.*  
Mr. Rowe was born of an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*  
12. Noting adherence, or belonging.  
Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe,  
Will furnish me. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
Pray that in towns and temples of our own,  
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*  
13. Noting the matter of any thing.  
The chariot was all of cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had panels of sapphires set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The common materials which the ancients made their ships of, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
14. Noting the motive.  
It was not of my own choice that I undertook this work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Our sov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind  
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;  
And of his grace and inborn clemency,  
He modifies his severe decree. *Dryden.*  
15. Noting form or manner of existence.  
As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might both remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words: *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*  
16. Noting something that has some particular quality.  
Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have of this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have of this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*  
17. Noting faculties of power granted.  
If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter iv. 11.*  
18. Noting preference, or postponement.  
Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.  
—I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakespeare.*  
19. Noting change of one state to another.  
O miserable of happy! is this the end

- Of this new glorious world, and me so late  
The glory of that glory, who now become  
Accurs'd, of blessed? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.  
20. Noting causality.  
Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour; is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*  
21. Noting proportion.  
How many are there of an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*  
22. Noting kind or species.  
To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair of the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*  
23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late; in late times.  
Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypothetical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*  
*OFF*. *adv.* [*off*, Dutch.]  
1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come off; to fly off; to take off; which are found under the verbs.  
2. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay on; to take off. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.  
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Where are you, Sir John? come, off with your boots. *Shakespeare.*  
See  
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;  
Then rend it off. *Dryden, Aen. vi.*  
A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped off, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke off. *Locke.*  
3. It signifies distance.  
West of this forest, scarcely off a mile,  
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*  
About thirty paces off were placed harquebusiers. *Kneller.*  
4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.  
'Tis a good piece;  
This comes off well and excellent. *Shakespeare.*  
5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.  
Competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*  
6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is off; the match is off.  
7. In favour.  
The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on. *Sander'son.*  
8. From; not toward.  
Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look off. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
9. Off hand; not studied.  
Several starts of fancy off hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*  
*OFF*. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.  
Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith's Phædr.*  
*OFF*. *prep.*  
1. Not on.  
I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*  
2. Distant from.  
Cicero's Tullulum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frefcati. *Addison on Italy.*  
*OFFAL*. *n. f.* [*off fall*, says Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]  
1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.  
He let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Carrion; coarse flesh.  
I should have fatted all the region kites  
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst,  
With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.  
To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the offals of other professions. *South.*  
If a man bemoan his lot,  
That after death his mouldring limbs shall rot,  
A secret sting remains within his mind;  
The fool is to his own cast offals kind.  
They commonly fat hogs with offal corns. *Dryden.*  
4. Any thing of no esteem.  
What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what offal? *Shakespeare.*  
18. N  
OFFENCE.